ട്ടിൽനടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമേ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളുവെന്നു ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരുവാൻവേണ്ടിയാണു ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആ സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു് മറുപടിയിൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കേൾക്കുവാൻ ഭാഗ്യമുണ്ടാകാത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ വിഷമിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ എത്രയോ ആയിരം പോട്ടറീസ്സും, ടാനറീസും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണരീതിയും, നടപടികളും ശരിയാക്കിയാൽ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ധാരാളം നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. സ്റ്റോറുകയായി അനവധി കൈത്തൊഴിലുകളും, കൃഷിയും വളർത്തിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു് പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ പല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. റഷ്യായും മറ്റും ആ നിലയിലാണു് ഉന്നതിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാനിവിടെ റഷ്യാ എന്നും, സോഷ്യലിസം എന്നും പറയുമ്പോൾ ആ വാക്കുകൾ കേട്ടിട്ടു് നിങ്ങളാരും ഭ്രമിച്ചുപോകരുതു്. ഇവിടെ സാറിനെ കൊല്ലേണ്ടതില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണ വ്യക്തികളെ ഹനിക്കുന്നതിനു് അധമ്മങ്ങളായ യാതൊരു പോരാട്ടത്തിനും ഞാൻ നിങ്ങളെ ക്ഷണിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. അവിടെയുള്ള സൃഷ്ടിപരമായ കാര്യപരിപാടി ഇവിടേയും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ മാത്രമാണു് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനോടപേക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിലടങ്ങിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന ബ്രാഡ് പാളിസിയെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് അക്സപ്റ്റു ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Motion put and negatived.

Motions Nos. 15 A and 16.

As the movers were absent the following motions were considered withdrawn.

15 A. Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,347 for Industries Department by Re. 1.*

16. Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan. *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,38,212 for Scientific, etc., Departments by Re. 1.*

Demand put and carried.

2. 22—Industries—Cranganur—Rs. 2,610.

Mr. K. Narasimha Pai.—Sir, I rise to move that a sum of Rs. 2,610 under 22—Industries—Cranganur may be granted by this House.

Demand put and carried.

3. 1—Land Revenue—Rs. 2,66,760.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 2,66,760 under 1—Land Revenue. The several items of expenditure provided in the budget are all more or less based on the figures of the previous years and do not call for any special remarks from me at this stage. I request the House may be pleased to vote the grant.

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Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Ayyappan—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,833 for Diwan Peishkar's Office Establishment by Re. 1.*

On the necessity of preventing salt water getting into the fields of Rameswaram and Mattancheri villages through the Pandarachira and Kalatharachira on the borders of British Cochin.

ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കൊച്ചിയുടേയും മട്ടാഞ്ചേരിയുടേയും അതിർത്തിയിലുള്ള ചിറയിൽകൂടി ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കടന്നു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ കൃഷിക്കുംമറ്റും നേരിടുന്ന വിഷമത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുവാനാണ്. ഈ ചിറകെട്ടുവാൻ മദ്രാസ് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കു നമ്മുടെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പണംകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ചിറയുടെ അടുത്തുള്ള സ്ഥലം മൺപാടിക്കുവാൻ ലേലംചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കും. ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം സ്റ്റോറേജിലേക്കു കടത്താതെ മീൻപിടിച്ചുകൊള്ളണമെന്നാണ് വ്യവസ്ഥ. എങ്കിലും അനുഭവം നേരെമറിച്ചാണ്. ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറി കൊണ്ടൽകൃഷി നശിക്കുകയും കുടിക്കാൻ വെള്ളമില്ലാതാകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ജനങ്ങൾ സങ്കടംപറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു വളരെയായി. ഒരു പരിഹാരവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഇതുകാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധയുണ്ടു്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ കുറ്റം പറയുവാനല്ല ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഇനിയും ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നേ എനിക്കപേക്ഷയുള്ളൂ.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, I shall explain what action has been taken by the Government in this matter. There are two chiras, the Pandarachira and Kalatharachira. A portion of the backwaters just to the north of the latter chira belongs to our State and the remaining portion lying to the north of it belongs to the British Government. The portion lying to the south of the said chira wholly belongs to the Cochin State. The chira is being maintained at the expense of both the British Government and the Cochin Government. We contribute half the expenditure. There are paddy lands on both the eastern and western sides of backwaters. The major portion belongs to the Cochin State. Only a small portion belongs to the British Government. The portions of the backwater belonging to the State and lying just to the north and south of the chira used to be leased by the State for the purpose of fishing. The British portion of the backwater was being leased by them. In the year 1923 the British fishery contractor put up a net at the mouth of the chira and began to fish there. Our contractor then filed a criminal complaint for theft in the Mattancheri Magistrate's Court. The Court though it found the fact true, held that it was no offence to conduct fishing in running waters. After that we were not leasing our portion of the backwater. The British contractor was maintaining the chira. The whole

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difficulty was created by the fact that the fishing contractor was asked to maintain the chira. He was asked to maintain the chira and to pay a certain amount for the fishing right. As a matter of fact, the trouble ensued only from the year 1930. Before that our ryots used to take up the fishing right in auction. There was no trouble then as it was his interest also to maintain the chira properly. In the year 1930, an outsider took up the right in auction and began to open the sluices without caring for the interests of the cultivators. He cared only for the fishing. Petitions were received by the Government and the Malabar Collector was addressed in the matter. The Malabar Collector wrote in reply to say that there were strict provisions in the fishery lease to maintain the chira properly without giving room for complaints from the agriculturists and that the provision would be strictly enforced. He also suggested that it would be better in the interest of the agriculturists if some of them take up the fishery lease in auction to prevent fishery contractors carrying on fishing against the interests of the cultivators. Our Government also ordered that our portion of the backwaters may also be leased so that the British contractor may not be able to conduct fishing operations at the mouth of the chira. This year and the last year. I understand, one of our fishery contractors has taken up in auction the right of fishing both in the British and Cochin backwaters. I understand there is no trouble during these two years. That is my information. The only thing we can do is to lease our portion of the backwaters for fishing to one of our ryots so that the British contractors may not do anything against the interests of the cultivators. What is required is that salt water should not be allowed to flow into the paddy fields and damage crops. We are doing our best in the matter. The British Government have also assured us that the provisions of the lease deed would be strictly enforced. With regard to the other chira I have to state that the eastern portion of the backwater belongs to the British Government and the western portion to us. Without the co-operation of the British Government it is not possible to maintain the chira properly. Even if we maintain our portion of the chira that will be of no use. Unless the whole portion is bunded up properly it will serve no useful purpose. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the ingress of salt water into the fields and if there is any further suggestion in the matter, the Government is prepared to consider it. I ascertained from my Tahsildar how matters stand at present. He told me that there was no trouble last year or this year. The trouble can be avoided if our Government undertake the

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maintenance ofboth chiras and ask the British Government to contribute half the cost. That will be more helpful in the interests of our ryots.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—May I know what amount the British Government gets from us? Is it a large amount?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—I do not think it is very large. It is about Rs. 400.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Is it not proper for our Government to take up the work and do it for ourselves?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—We induced our land-owners to bid it in auction this year. Government cannot themselves undertake to do it. Some of our ryots will have to take up the contract. That is also the suggestion made by the British Government. We can address the British Government to ascertain whether they will allow us to maintain the chiras and pay half the expenditure. If the Hon'ble Member has any further suggestions to make, I shall place it before the Government for consideration.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ—സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലവും അതിനുമുമ്പിലത്തെ കൊല്ലവും അവിടെ വെള്ളം കയറിയില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ അറിവു ശരിയാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്റെ അറിവു നേരെ മറിച്ചാണു്. കൺടാക്ടു് കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൽചെയ്യിട്ടുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകളനുസരിച്ചു് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ ഉപദ്രവം വരുന്നതു്. അതിനു എന്തു പരിഹാരമാണു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യുവാൻപോകുന്നതെന്നു് എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയിൽനിന്നും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യുവാൻ ഒരുക്കമാണെന്നു തോന്നുകയാൽ ഉപരിക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്സുചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I move—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,833 for Diwan Peishkar's Office Establishment by Re. 1.*

The object of the motion has been set forth in the printed paper. It runs thus:—

To make a last request to the Government to give a remission of at least 12½ per cent in the land-tax in 1108.

Sir, on further consideration I find that the word 'remission' used by me is not quite happy. I therefore request you to allow me to change it to 'refund'.

President—I allow it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, my motion is so simple that I do not think a long speech is necessary to commend it for the acceptance of the House. All are agreed on the question of the necessity of giving some remission. In fact the

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Government proceeded on that basis when they passed orders on the resolutions of this Council recommending remission. The refusal of the Council to give its consent to the imposition of the Income-tax in this year, the impossibility of reducing expenditure, the fear of a possible deficit budget and an imaginary anxiety for the financial stability of the State are the reasons that compelled them to veto the resolutions of the Council. Personally I am not satisfied with any of these reasons for denying this small measure of relief to the distressed agriculturists. But that does not matter. We have a very "comfortable" surplus of over 4½ lakhs. The amount required for giving a remission of 12½ per cent is only one and odd lakhs. So if this remission is given there will still be left a comfortable surplus of at least 3 lakhs. There can therefore be possibly no objection to this motion. The only thing that is wanted is real sympathy, as distinct from lip sympathy, for the sufferings of a large section of the public and a desire to help them. I have shown in my budget speech that whenever the Government felt the necessity of doing a thing, however questionable its propriety may be, the consideration which weighed with them in denying remission did not stand in their way. I do not propose to repeat those unpleasant instances which I quoted in my speech. Let me tell them in all humility that the surpluses are intended for a rainy day, that we had pretty long and heavy rains, that our people have been sufficiently drenched and that any relief given to them now will be of great help to them at least to enable them to pay interest on the amounts borrowed for the payment of taxes. May I therefore make this last request to refund 12½ per cent of the land-tax this year itself.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, I beg to support this motion. There may be some Hon'ble Members who might argue that after all, this is not going to be a great relief. Still it is some relief to the poor agriculturers who are hard hit. No one would deny that the brunt of the depression has fallen on these poor classes. The Government themselves will not deny this fact. They have admitted that there was and there is hardship among the agriculturists and that is the only argument to be advanced in this connection. On a previous occasion when a similar motion came before this House, the argument was of a probable deficit occurring if the motion was accepted (*Hear, hear*) on that occasion. That was also the gist of the Government Proceedings for disallowing or rather for not accepting, that particular motion of the House. In that Proceedings also they have not said that there was no necessity. The fact was there and was admitted by them. Still they have considered this question and this year they are going to grant a 12½ per cent reduction. The

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current year is as bad as the coming year is going to be. If any relief is necessary for 1109, the same relief is necessary for 1108 also. This position the Government grant. Their only fear was about a deficit budget. Now it is as sure as anything that we are going to have not a deficit budget but a surplus of over 20 lakhs. The Government can meet no other argument, no other excuse in denying this relief to the poor agriculturers. Therefore I hope the Government at this hour would not try to evade the position by some new argument. If they stick to their old position they would have no reason now for refusing this request of ours. They have got a good surplus. They have to devote only a small amount of money and the request can be granted and the much needed relief can be given to the agriculturers. I suppose the Government, appreciating the difficulties of the hard-hit agriculturers will come to their rescue and will grant them this poor relief. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—Sir, I also support this motion. In my budget speech I had pressed for a refund of this 12½ per cent this year itself. I need not point out that prices of paddy and cocoanuts are still going down. The fact that the Government was able to collect the Land Revenue to the last pie, does not show that the people are not suffering. In addition to this depression, the havoc played by the floods has also very much added to the distress of the ryots. In many villages, the harvests have been completely destroyed by floods. I do not know how the Government has disposed of the many petitions on this subject from the suffering ryots. There were petitions, I know and they have been duly sent for enquiry also. But we may find in the end after all, the Village Officers or Tahsildars reporting that there were only partial distruction of crops here and there, and that no remission is called for, for the time being. From the experience of the last so many years, I assume that to be the report of the revenue officials. I submit that it is no consolation to the poor ryots and that the small refund now sought for, is urgently needed and may be allowed. I, therefore, strongly support the motion.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I would also support this motion. The apprehension that there may not be enough money available for granting this concession had been tided over. It is not exactly the quantum of the relief that would be granted by accepting this motion that has to be taken into consideration. It would evince the sympathy of Government towards the people in distress. It would also further tend to prove to the people of Cochin that the consensus of opinion among the non-official members is being appreciated by Government. These considerations, I believe, should weigh with the

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Government and the Government would be benevolent and gracious enough to accede to the request of this House.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. This House is mainly composed of members elected on franchise of tax qualification. So we represent more the interests of the tax-payer, the agriculturist tax-payer. There are other interests also in the country to be represented in this Council. Now we come forward to the Government not for a remission but we ask the Government to divide a lakh and a half of rupees among the tax-payers whom we represent. I do not think it is in good taste. We have been yesterday debating upon an adjournment motion about going in for a loan for starting a Land Mortgage Bank. If we have this sum available in Government coffers, I think that could be better utilised as the capital, the nucleus for the Land Mortgage Bank which we asked the Government to start immediately without any delay at all. We have discussed that matter yesterday, the same hour to-day we come and ask the Government to disburse to the tax-payers an amount which the Government could very well use for a much more beneficial purpose than to fritter away by small doles to the tax-payers. We have been hearing from the Government side that many useful and very necessary undertakings of the Government for nation-building purposes could not be undertaken because of want of funds. We have heard that and we must have by hearing it several times believed that there is some truth in it. Then how could we come to the Government and ask them to distribute to the tax-payers the same money, the same tax which they have one way or other paid to the Government? Now, the Government has offered a remission of 12½ per cent for the year 1109.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Only 'if the low prices continue'.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Now we are just asking the Government by this cut motion to make it 25 per cent or another 12½ per cent added to it. I think the matter is so much out of taste for the representatives of the tax-payers to say that the money should be divided only among the tax-payers and nobody else. There are other interests in the country who have a claim on the Government treasury.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Who are the other interested parties?

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—There are the traders, hospital patients, and I may say the boys who attend the schools. They all have contributed to the Government treasury.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I say that the traders do not contribute anything to the Government treasury.

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Mr. M. A. Chakko.—The traders are also giving some revenue to the Government. Then how did the Government get the revenue from customs? The land revenue did not contribute anything to the customs. We got by way of customs revenue a sum of 17 or 18 lakhs. Do you say that a portion of it also has to be divided among the agricultural tax-payers? If the Government were only going to collect the revenue and the tax-payers find it difficult to pay, you may come and request the Government to make a remission. But now you ask the Government to refund the tax that you have already collected. Where are they to refund it from? Not from the money that has been separately kept ear-marked for refund. Therefore, for these reasons I have to oppose this motion.

Mr. Paul Mampilli—Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion. We are very grateful to the Government for the remission that they intend to give us next year. I know the services rendered in this connection by the Diwan Peishkar who really knows the condition of the people at present, (*Hear, hear*). The very fact that the Government have been pleased to give a remission for next year shows that the Government have recognised the necessity for affording relief to the tax-payers. If that condition exists now and has existed from the beginning of this year why not give the benefit of this relief to the people even now? The Government say that if the same rates of prices continue they would give a remission for next year. From this it is clear that the Government do realise that the prevailing prices are so low as to call for some relief. If relief is needed, the Government ought not to fight shy of the question, especially when the people are in extreme difficulties. I have put certain questions to be answered in this session with regard to the number of attachments issued by the Government and the sales effected for the recovery of land revenue arrears. From a perusal of the various issues of the Gazette for the last few months I realise that there must have been a large number of attachments and sales compared with the previous years. That fact itself must show the extreme difficulties in which the people are, even for paying the land revenue.

Again, I must say that the motion raised in this Council yesterday with regard to the starting of a Land Mortgage Bank is due, among other reasons, to the difficulties the people experience for paying their land revenue and for meeting other demands. If people were able to meet their ordinary demands and pay their land revenue, I am sure the Hon'ble Members of this House would not have pressed the motion in the way they did.

In this connection I may also bring to the notice of the Government that when they give this remission the benefit of

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that remission should reach the tenants who actually cultivate the land and pay the tax. To a question, I think it was yesterday, by my friend the Hon'ble Member for Cranganur, Government have stated that there are various land owners who pay 2,000 rupees and above as land revenue. I find the Koodalmanikkam Devaswam and such other institutions pay a land revenue of 6,000 rupees in certain taluks. Now, if without any condition a remission of land revenue is given the benefit of that remission will only go to the pattadars. These institutions, I am sure, which are rich in themselves do not stand in need of remission. The persons who stand in need of this help are the tenants who actually cultivate the land. When remission is given next year, a provision must be made by the Government so that the benefit of the remission must reach the tenant who actually pays the land revenue. I do not think it is difficult to make some provision for this by way of a Proclamation or Regulation so that the actual persons who cultivate the land may be benefitted by the remission. As it stands, if the remission is allowed it will go only to the person in whose name the patta stands. These big institutions and jenmies are not actually holding the lands. They have leased out the lands to other persons who pay the tax which is included in their pattam. The pattam fixed always takes in the tax due on the land. Therefore it is not the Devaswam or the institution which actually pays the tax but it is the tenant that actually pays it. If the Government will simply give a remission, the jenmies will be benefitted and the benefit of the remission will not reach the persons to whose benefit it is really intended. With these remarks I support the motion.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir.....

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On a point of information, may I know Sir, whether after the Government member has spoken we can also speak ?

President.—Yes.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, the Hon'ble Members will see that the Government have made a provision of more than one lakh of rupees in the next year's budget for the suspension of land revenue to the extent of 12½ per cent if the present low prices of articles continue. The Hon'ble mover and some of the other members want the Government to make a refund of the tax already collected in the current year, the main reason being that there will be a surplus at the end of the year.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—No, no. We have got other reasons. Our reasons will be explained.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—The surplus is certainly a favourable condition. There is the question of depression.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—That is clear. If there was not his depressionthe question would not have arisen at all. No doubt,

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there is a surplus. But it is after taking into account this surplus that the amount of the loan was fixed at 50 lakhs. If any portion of this amount is utilised for refund of assessment the Government may find it difficult to maintain the financial equilibrium.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Fourteen lakhs will still remain.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—But what is taken away will be lost. They have relied on this surplus for expenditure in connection with the Railway and Harbour. The loan was restricted to 50 lakhs on this account. I submit that it may not be possible for the Government to grant a refund of the loan already collected.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—May I ask when was the decision taken for the floating of the loan?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—It was after knowing the probable surplus at the end of the year and after the revised budgets were received by the Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, this House consisting of representatives of men and women realise fully their responsibility and they do not feel that in coming forward to induce Government to give some relief to the tax-payer they are not discharging their duties properly or that they are doing their duty in such a way as to merit any condemnation, especially at the hands of the Member for Vellarapilli. To those who live in a very comfortable position and who meet nothing of this tax, this may be beside the point. He says that you are 'frittering' away money by small 'doles' to small tax-payers. What is the objection? As the mover here said, the Government must see that this remission goes into the pockets of the poor people from whom it has been collected. It was collected like that. Therefore it must reach them.

The next point raised was that if you give away this money the nation-building departments will suffer. Will you please tell me which nation-building department made us supermen? Will they make this country a heaven on earth? I feel sick when I hear this sort of talk about nation-building departments suffering, because a lakh of rupees is distributed among the poor people from whom you have collected that money, in spite of our protests. I will hear and respect your opinion that 'I and you are one'. But the difficulty is that you and I are one only when our views coincide with yours or when your views coincide with ours. Otherwise you are different and we are different. I have not seen that link of sympathy which connects the official and the non-official when the officials' opinion do not coincide with our opinion. Now where was the hurry to remove

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the cut? I used to hear, and I think the Finance Member began his speech by saying, that the Government is grateful to the officers for having allowed the Government to take a portion of their pay and for having remained at their posts, in spite of the hardships involved by the cutting of the pay. That is what he said. Now, what does 10 per cent represent compared with the fall in the value of commodities? On calculation I find it is 66 per cent; and you do not lose anything. That is the fact. I explained to this House yesterday that the price of paddy is Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 75 per 100 parahs and the price of 100 cocoanuts is one rupee and eight annas instead of Rs. 5. So a 10 per cent cut is not such a grievous punishment upon the officers or a grievous burden that you cannot bear. Now you were very anxious, extremely anxious to remove that cut and restore your pay, without coming to this Council and consulting us.

President.—If the Hon'ble Member has got more to say we shall continue to-morrow.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,
Secretary to the Council.

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